FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 SEPTEMBER 1985

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian aircraft bombed Iraqi power installations at Dukan Dam 20 September, inflicting "heavy damage," the Iranian Joint Staff Command announced in a report cited by Tehran radio. However, an Iraqi spokesman said the Iranian planes were forced to flee by Iraqi defenses and failed to reach their target, INA reported. The attack followed Iraq's announcement in a military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio that Iraqi warplanes attacked and destroyed Iranian power stations at the Dizeh and Rezashah Dams 19 September. IRNA reported that Iraqi planes attacked a tanker in the Gulf west of Khark Island, causing a fire that killed two Korean sailors. An "informed source" cited by IRNA subsequently announced that two cargo ships were seized by the Iranian Navy for inspection, disclosing that a Cypriot vessel was apprehended in the northern part of the Gulf while a Japanese ship was seized outside the Strait of Hormuz.

Responding to reports that a U.S. DC-8 recently landed in Israel en route from Iran to Spain, an Iranian military spokesman cited by Tehran radio claimed that Israel is spreading "fabrications and disinformation" about Iran, and he added that Iran "has never had any aircraft of this type."

Israel

The Alignment will under no circumstances accept the government's paralysis for the sake of maintaining the rotation agreement, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres declared in remarks broadcast by IDF radio, and he said there are Likud ministers who want to break the agreement now. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir responded in remarks carried by Jerusalem radio, accusing the Alignment of "disgraceful" attacks on the Likud and contending that Peres and his supporters have "accepted Egypt's position" by advocating arbitration for the Tabah dispute. Meanwhile, Peres assured the Egyptian charge d'affaires that efforts to settle the Tabah dispute will continue, the radio disclosed.

As for Israel's opposition to the sale of British arms to Saudi Arabia and Jordan, Peres confirmed that Israel has protested to the British Government about the arms deals, Jerusalem television reported. In another development, Jerusalem television noted the Inner Cabinet's decision to "respond favorably" to the U.S. request to set up VOA transmitters in Israel, adding that in meetings with Israeli representatives, Soviet officials have emphasized the "extreme gravity" with which they regard the establishment of VOA transmitters in Israel.

Lebanon

Fierce fighting resumed in Tripoli 20 September after a short-lived cease-fire, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. In the south, the Army of Southern Lebanon (ASL) recently arrested 26 Hizballah supporters in Bint Jubayl, according to Israel's *MA'ARIV. Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri said the IDF* and ASL are holding some 50 detainees from the Bint Jubayl area in Al-Khiyam barracks, Beirut radio reported, and he claimed that the barracks has become a new detention camp replacing 'Atlit prison. In the wake of U.S. hostage Benjamin Weir's release, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon cited a report that the United States and Iran have concluded an indirect deal for the release of the other kidnapped U.S. nationals. According to the report, "by a Western embassy in Beirut," the United States agreed to "turn a blind eye" to Iran's procurement of military spare parts in return for their release.

Terrorism

The Palestinian Black September organization claimed responsibility for the murder of an Arab magazine publisher in Athens 18 September, Athens radio reported. Meanwhile, the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims issued a statement in Beirut claiming responsibility for the 16 September grenade attack on a restaurant in Rome, according to AFP.

Sudan

Dr Amin Makki, the government minister who heads the committee entrusted with preparing a conference on the southern problem, criticized the Armed Forces General Command for still seeking a military solution for the southern problem, SUNA reported. Makki was responding to an 18 September General Command statement that accused John Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) of exploiting the cease-fire around Nasir to reinforce SPLA positions and deplored support given to Garang by certain persons and parties seeking personal or partisan advantage, according to SUNA. Meanwhile, a spokesman for Garang's movement cited by the clandestine SPLA radio warned against alleged plans by members of the Transitional Military Council to seek an accord on the south that will provide for the SPLA's absorption into the Army and "contain" Garang by giving him the third highest position in the country, while maintaining effective military rule.

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Party Officials Receive Uzbek Deputy Minister

LD182132 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 18 sep 85

[Text] Abdul Majid Sarboland, vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, today received a high-ranking delegation of the USSR Ministry of Culture, led by Ibragimov, deputy minister of culture of the Uzbek SSR. During the meeting, topics concerning cooperation between the two countries in the area of culture were discussed.

Abdul Majid Sarboland mentioned the cooperation of the friendly and fraternal Soviet Union, and expressed thanks for the cultural cooperation of the Soviet Union with the DRA State Cultural Committee.

According to another report, Ibragimov and his entourage met this afternoon with Abdullah Spangar, the official responsible for the Department of Propagation, Propaganda, and Learning of the PDPA Central Committee.

Abdullah Spangar expressed thanks for the fraternal cooperation of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. In reply, the USSR cultural delegation promised all forms of cooperation with the DRA in the sphere of culture.

Pakistani Claims of Airspace Violations Rejected

LD191653 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] The charge d'affaires of the Pakistani Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at 1000 [0530 GMT] today, where the following matters were conveyed to him by the director of the First Political Section:

In line with its goundless and empty allegations, the military Government of Pakistan once again claimed that on 11 August and 8 September this year the DRA Air Force violated Pakistani territory in the (?Pono) and Faqiran areas.

Following a comprehensive assessment and investigation, the DRA Government finds these claims to be false and resolutely rejects them. The government states that the Pakistan military authorities should stop making such provocative allegations against the DRA and thereby not cause further tensions on the borders of the two countries.

High Tribal Assembly Issues Resolution

LD182106 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 16 sep 85

[Resolution of the DRA high tribal assembly, read by Qowat Khan, member of the high tribal assembly drafting committee, in Kabul on 15 September — recorded]

[Text] Resolution of the DRA high tribal assembly, Kabul, 1985:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The DRA tribal assembly, in which the leaders, elders, and courageous reprersentatives of the border tribes took part, was held 14-16 September [as heard] 1985 in the capital of Afghanistan, Kabul City, for the first time in Afghan history and was chaired by Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, the hero of the Afghan national and democratic movement, and great friend of the Pashtun tribes. The high tribal assembly was convened at a most critical moment for our homeland, region, and the world. It responsibly discussed all these quesitons in a free democratic atmosphere of good understanding.

Following an analysis of the country's internal and external situation, major questions relating to implementing the aims and tasks of the national democratic April Revolution; the prevention of the expansion of the dimensions of the undeclared war against the DRA; the protection of borders with Pakistan and Iran, their cover and defense; the consolidation of peace and security in tribal areas and; in consideration of the common national and historical destiny of the tribes with the people of Afghanistan, their economic, social, and cultural growth, the assembly unanimously approved the following resolution:

We, the participants of the high tribal assembly in completely affirming the DRA's internal and external policy, declare: The national democratic April Revolution, which was brought to victory as a result of the long and epoch-making struggles by the PDPA, ended the rule of the corrupt monarchical regime, which was implementing the savage policy of prejudice and oppression against the country's nationalities and tribes. It provided an opportunity for the toiling Afghan people to step forward toward prosperity, construction, and economic-cultural progress. All inhabitants of the country enjoy complete freedom of religion. The DRA, during the country's few years of history, is the first state that has come about as a result of the victory of the national democratic April Revolution in accordance with the aspirations of the people.

Based on the DRA Basic Principles, our popular state serves the well-being and prosperity of all nationalities and tribes of Afghanistan. It accepts and supports the secure and prosperous life of every Afghan family, the religion, faith, and right to family property, honor, and laudable traditions. The (?overall) policy of the PDPA in connection with nationalities and tribes has been distinguished in the party's program of action in a specific manner, on whose basis the DRA and all social organs implement their construction plans, and safeguard and support with great sympathy the traditions, customs, culture, and language of the nationalities, tribes, and clans. [applause]

The DRA high tribal assembly completely affirms our dear leader Babrak Karmal's statement and expresses its support. [applause] This statement has deeply and comprehensively analyzed matters connected with the country, the situations in the region and the world, and the situation of the country's nationalities, tribes, and clans, and has once again revealed the historical role of the broad tribes and clans of the border. In affirming this historical and valuable statement and the speeches by the authorized representatives of the tribes, the assembly has concentrated its resolutions in the following two parts:

Regarding domestic policy: The high tribal assembly struggles for the realization of the tenets of the DRA Basic Principles in which the principles of the political, economic, and social system of all nationalities, tribes, and clans residing in Afghanistan have been formulated, and which guarantee all the legitimate rights of workers, peasants, intellectuals, national traders, partisans, and other toiling Muslims. In consideration of and in respect for our proud history, culture, and the laudable national traditions of our tribes, clans, and nationalities, for the first time in the history of the country and the region the law of local organs of state power and administration is being implemented, the foundation of which is constituted in the assemblies of the country's villages, hamlets, subdistricts, districts, provinces, and cities. We, the representatives of the high tribal assembly, express our full support for the step by the DRA, by which it hands over to the people the authority of state administration via the assemblies. In connection with national and tribal relations, we once again approve, affirm, and support the principled policy of the PDPA, which has been reflected in the PDPA action program, and which enshrines the following points: The consolidation of peace and security in the Pashtun tribal areas; the maintenance of independence and progress; the safeguarding of religious beliefs; the maintenance of self-administration; the defense of the honor of every family and family members of the tribal areas, the defense of their life and property; the raising of the living standard and maintenance of work for all people belonging to Pashtun tribes; the improvement of grazing lands in tribal areas and their distribution to the nomad tribes; the provision of necessary facilities toward improving the life of the nomad tribes; and comprehensive assistance to the nomads in resolving the nomads' problems of social and cultural development.

The power of the country's workers rests in the National Fatherland Front [NFF]. The workers, peasants, artisans, nomads, intellectuals, women, youth of all the country's nationalities, tribes, and clans are taking active part in the realization of the country's national democratic changes. The high tribal assembly expresses support for the NFF. Pashtun tribes view the NFF as a symbol of the powerful and strong unity of the country's national and patriotic forces and are ready to participate and actively support the NFF. [applause] If a permanent consultative assembly or assembly of the Pashtun tribes representing our interests in the organs of the DRA is formed, this would be a matter of pleasure to us. Thus the high tribal assembly announces that the Pashtun nation and fraternal tribes, with all fraternal nationalities of the DRA, with all its power and strength, defends the aspirations of the national democratic revolutuon and struggles in the course of their realization.

The great historic role of the border tribes in the destiny of the country has been revealed and expressed in all documents of the DRA Government. The high tribal assembly firmly supports the principled policy of the DRA State vis-a-vis the Pashtun and Baluch brothers and declares that the Pashtuns and Baluch have a common national and historical destiny with all the Afghan people. The existence of the tribes, their freedom and progress, the safeguarding of their laudable historical traditions and self-administration, and their peace, enhancement, and development are possible only through cooperation with the DRA State. Addressing our equal fraternal nationalities, tribes, and clans, we declare that they should cooperate with the popular state in the work of defending the national sovereignty, national independence, and territorial integrity of our beloved homeland.

In accordance with their proud traditions and customs, the courageous representatives of the Pashtun tribes, who have always defended the (?existence) of their free, united, and independent homeland, resolutely condemn the sinister designs of imperialism, hegemonism, and regional and Arab reaction that want to transform the Pashtun and Baluch areas into a battlefield of bloodshed and thus bring them under their influence and sway.

The high tribal assembly strongly condemns the conspiracies and intrigues of international imperialism, especially of the reactionary military regime of Pakistan, against the Pashtuns and Baluchi, aimed at eliminating their traditional freedoms and historical identity. [applause]

The high tribal assembly believes that the plans of imperialism and regional reaction bear dangerous consequences and the assembly is opposed to every sort of interference in the domestic affairs of the country. Henceforth, the Pashtun tribes and other fraternal tribes are not allowing the Pakistani reactionary militarist regime and international imperialism to continue to support the Afghan counterrevolutionary bands in pursuing their shameful existence in their areas.

The high tribal assembly declares that courageous sons of the tribes, in order to strengthen the DRA's defense capability, will unite in accordance with their warlike traditions that are a legacy from our fathers and forefathers. The local militia units of the couragoeus tribes will foil and expose all satanic and suspicious designs in the border regions. We express the hope that the patriotic and courageous Pashtun tribes will resolutely foil plans for utilizing the tribal areas and people for sending weapons to Afghanistan and for infiltrating counterrevolutionary terrorist bands from abroad. The courageous tribes will never help the perpetrators of this dark and shameful action. On the contrary, they will foil every kind of activity against the central government in their regions and will support the party and state organs and the armed forces, primarily the border security forces, in preventing the influence of the armed counterrevolutionary elements. We believe that the honorable tribes will help irrigation officials, agriculturalists, doctors, and technical personnel in accomplishing their tasks, and render necessary assistance in the work of trade and transportation as well as provide reliable conditions for their fruitful work intended to improve the life of the tribes.

Realizing its historical mission and responsibility in resolving the problems in our homeland, the assembly addresses our compatriots abroad: Brother compatriots, we invite you to remember your one common motherland; the door of our common home is open. [applause] In accordance with the amnesty decree announced by the DRA Revolutionary Council, we invite you to return to the homeland and take part in our struggle for the prosperity and well-being of the people and for the defense of the values of the April Revolution. Let the voice of your heart, and not the corrupt orders of criminals, lead you to your homes. Those who return home unarmed and with goodwill will find a worthy place. [applause] Plunderers, murderers, and professional spies who have links with imperialist networks and who style themselves as

leaders of the bands, no longer have a place in Afghanistan and in the Pashtun and Baluch areas.

Pashtun and Baluch brothers: the reactionary regimes in Pakistan and Iran create obstacles to prevent our compatriots' return to the homeland. They also keep them in dreadful and disgraceful conditions in so-called refugee camps. The high tribal assembly resolutely condemns these actions of the reactionary rulers of Pakistan and Iran, and demands an end to these shameless actions that are harmful to all in the region, particularly in the free tribal regions of the Pashtuns.

As regards foreign policy, the high tribal assembly, on the basis of the common peaceful principles, the principles of the consolidation of traditional friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, on the principle of revolutionary solidarity with all liberation movements, in pursuit of the policy of nonalignment, and on the foundation of the spirit of unity with the country's muslim workers, declares its support for the following measures [applause]: The easing of international tension; nuclear disarmament; defense of the struggles of the broad masses of the people against colonialism, imperialism, hegemonism and for the elimination of racial, [word indistinct] and tribal prejudices. The historical friendship between the DRA and the Soviet Union, whose foundation was laid by the Afghan and Soviet leaders, that is Amanollah Khan Ghazi and V.I. Lenin, has been approved by the Afghan people's tribal assemblies. Following the victory of the April Revolution, particularly following its new development stage, this friendship has been raised to the level of fraternity.

The high tribal assembly expresses gratitude for aid in the political, economic, social, and cultural spheres. In such conditions when the common home of the Afghans, independent and free Afghanistan, was faced with the threat of dismemberment and disintegration by Chinese hegemonism, the Pakistani military regime and regional and Arab reaction, in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter the lawful DRA Government asked the great Soviet Union for military help in order to preserve the DRA'S independence and territorial integrity, and invited limited military contingents from the Soviet Union to rebuff and repulse foreign aggression from the homeland. [applause]

The high tribal assembly, in conformity with the resolutions of this year's grand assembly, once again approves this assistance traditionally rendered under the treaty of friendship, cooperation,and mutual assistance between the two fraternal countries signed on 5 December 1978. It deems this assistance a fruitful measure toward preserving the national interests, territorial integrity, independence, and freedom of the Afghan people.

Summing up its resolutions in domestic and foreign policy based on the national and historical tasks of our homeland, the DRA, the high tribal assembly deemed the following necessary: It should be stated to all Afghan children, nationalities, tribes, clans, and nomads that the high tribal assembly completely approves all resolutions of this year's traditional grand assembly and declares its support for them. It invites the Afghan workers in villages, subdistricts, districts, cities, and provinces, and in particular in the border areas to perform fruitful and peaceful work. In safeguarding the DRA borders, the tribes should accomplish their great historic mission as their national duty.

Cursed be the internal and external enemies of the national democratic April Revolution! The sly enemy will no longer cross our sacred borders. We are turning our regions into a reliable shield for the defense of the homeland.

Long live prosperous, free, independent and beloved Afghanistan — this cradle of lions and national heroes; Pashtuns, Tajeks, Hazaras, Uzbeks, Baluch, Torkmans, Nurestanis, Pasha'is; and the country's tribes and clans and other nationalities!

Let all our people live in peace and security, fraternity and equality, prosperity, and well-being!

Long live the PDPA!

Long live our esteemed and heroic brother, the brother of all Afghan people, Babrak Karmal!

We rely on God's assistance. [koranic verse] [all slogans are repeated by participants] [applause]

Gandhi, Nepalese King Hold Talks in New Delhi

BK191459 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] King Birendra of Nepal and the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, had a meeting in New Delhi today. They were together for about 2 hours; no aides were present. Queen Aishwarya and Mrs Sonia Gandhi were present at the meeting for the first 15 minutes. The prime minister hosted a lunch in honor of the royal couple.

Official Spokesman on Nuclear Arms in Region

BK181503 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1433 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Answering newsmen's queries on press reports on 18 September morning attributing to suggestion by U.S. officials who recently visited India regarding "regional initiatives" on nuclear capabilities, the official spokesman said:

"Government of India reiterated its well known position regarding nuclear energy. It also pointed out that the real need was to ensure that Pakistan does not acquire nuclear weapons capability. It is in this direction that the United States can assist by monitoring developments and using its influence. India is committed not to produce nuclear weapons. If it can be ensured that Pakistan likewise becomes committed and the United States could assist in this process then there would be no need for a regional agreement."

Assam Minister Says Elections Likely in Early Dec

BK190305 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] The Assam chief minister, Mr Hiteswar Saikia, has said that elections to the state assembly and to the Lok Sabha seats are likely to be held in the first week of December. Mr Saikia was speaking to newsmen in Guwahati on his return from New Delhi. In the capital, he had discussions with the prime minister, other central leaders, and the chief election commissioner. Mr Saikia said the Election Commission would be able to complete the revision of electoral rolls by November.

Talks Continue With Tamil Group on Cease-Fire

BK191407 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] The representatives of the Government of India and the Eelam National Liberation Front continued their discussions on the Sri Lankan issue in New Delhi today. The main focus of their discussions was on measures required to ensure effective cease-fire.

Briefing newsmen, the spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said in this connection the government has noticed some speculative reporting about details of a cease-fire agreement. There are also speculative reports that a 3 months cease-fire has been agreed to. The spokesman said that substantive details of the formal cease-fire agreement are still under discussion by the two sides.

Sri Lankans Fire on Boat; Fisherman Injured

BK181258 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] One fisherman was injured when Sri Lankan personnel fired at an Indian fishing boat near Dhanushkodi on Monday [16 September]. According to a delayed report, the vessel was carrying six fishermen. A spokesman of the fishermen's association said in Rameswaram that the vessel was towed to Talaimannar by the Sri Lankan naval boat. He said five fishermen were released with the boat yesterday, and the Sri Lankan authorities have assured that the injured fisherman will be sent home after treatment.

Minister on Situation Along Afghan, Indian Borders

BK200508 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The National Assembly today rejected two motions calling for circulation of the Constitution eighth amendment bill for eliciting public opinion.

Earlier, speaking on two adjournment motions, the minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Zain Noorani, told the National Assembly that the intensification of fighting in Afghanistan in areas close to Pakistan's borders in recent weeks is a matter of concern to Pakistan. He said the government is taking every possible step to ensure the territorial integrity and defense of the country. He said at the same time the government would not be provoked into deviating from its policy of maintaining a climate in which a principled and peacefully negotiated settlement of the Afghan prob' could be successfully arrived at. The movers — Mr Moham d Nawaz Khokar and Sahabzada Noor Hassan — did not pr.s their motions.

Speaking on two other adjournment motions, the minister of state for foreign affairs assured the house that appropriate precautions have been taken to intensify vigilance and safeguard Pakistan's security in view of India's induction of additional armed forces into areas adjoining Pakistan's borders. Mian Mohammad Zaman and Mr Mumtaz Ahmad Taran did not press their adjournment motions following the statement by Mr Zain Noorani.

Speaking on another motion about Mr Farooq Abdullah's reported statment calling for annexation by India of Azad Kashmir, he said it was inconsistent with UN resolution, according to which the accession of the state of Jammu and Kashmir is to be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite. This position could not be unilaterally altered by any side. The mover, Sahabzada Nurual Hassan, did not press his motion.

'Text' of Eighth Amendment Bill on Martial Law

GF131312 Karachi DAWN in English 9 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] Islamabad, Sept 8: The following is the text of the Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Bill, 1985, introduced in the National Assembly on Sunday by Mr Iqbal Ahmed Khan, minister for justice and parliamentary affairs:

A bill further to amend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the purposes hereinafter appearing, it is hereby enacted as follows:

1. Short title and commencement. (1) This act may be called the Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Act, 1985.

2) It shall come into force at once, except Section 6 which shall come into force on such day as the president may, by notification in the official gazette, appoint.

2. Amendment of Article 54 of the Constitution. — In the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, hereinafter referred to as the Constitution, in Article 54, in clause (2), in the explanation, for the word "two" the word "ten" shall be substituted.

3. Amendment of Article 59 of the Constitution. — In the Constitution, in Article 59, —

a) In Clause (3), for paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) the following shall be substituted, namely:

"(a) Of the members referred to in paragraph (a) of clause (1), seven shall retire after the expiration of the first three years and seven shall retire after the expiration of the next three years,

(b) Of the members referred to in paragraph (b) of the aforesaid clause, four shall retire after the expiration of the first three years and four shall retire after the expiration of the next three years.

(c) Of the members referred to in paragraph (c) of the aforesaid clause, one shall retire after the expiration of the first three years and two shall retire after the expiration of the next three years, and

(d) Of the members referred to in paragraph (d) of the aforesaid clause, two shall retire after the expiration of the first three years and three shall retire after the expiration of the next three years:" and

b) Clause (4) shall be omitted.

4. Amendment of Article 60 of the Constitution. — In the Constitution, in Article 60, in clause (2), for the word "two" the word "three" shall be substituted.

5. Amendment of Article 144 of the Constitution. — In the Constitution, in Article 144, clause (2) shall be omitted.

6. Substitution of Article 270-A of the Constitution. — In the Constitution, for Article 270-A the following shall be substituted, namely:

"270-A. Affirmation of president's orders, etc. — (1) The proclamation of the fifth day of July, 1977, all president's orders [P.O.], martial law regulations, [M.L.R.], martial law orders, including the Referendum Order, 1984 (P.C. No. 11 of 1984), in consequence of the result of the referendum held under which General Mohammad Ziaul Haq became the President of Pakistan on the day of the first meeting of the Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) in joint sitting for the term specified in clause (7) of Article 41, the Revival of the Constitution of 1973 Order, 1985 (P.O. No. 14 of 1985), the Constitution (Second Amendment) Order, 1985 (P.O. No. 20 of 1985), the Constitution (Third Amendment) Order, 1985 (P.O. No. 24 of 1985), and all other laws made between the fifth day of July, 1977, and the date on which this Article comes into force, are hereby affirmed, endorsed, adopted and declared, notwithstanding any judgement of any court, to have been validly made by competent authority and, notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution,

shall not be called in question in any court on any ground whatsoever.

(2) All orders made, proceedings taken and acts done by any authority, or by any person, which were made, taken or done, or purported to have been made, taken or done, between the fifth day of July 1977, and the date on which this Article comes into force, in exercise of the powers derived from any proclamation, president's orders, martial law regulations, martial law orders, enactments, notifications, rules, orders or bye-laws, or in execution of or in compliance with any order or sentence passed by any authority in the exercise of purported exercise of powers as aforesaid, shall, notwithstanding any judgement of any court, be deemed to be and always to have been validly made, taken or done and shall not be called in question in any court on any ground whatsoever.

(3) All president's orders, martial law regulations, martial law orders, enactments, notifications, rules, orders or bye-laws in force immediately before the date on which this Article comes into force shall continue in force until altered, repealed or amended by competent authority.

(4) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie in any court against any authority or any person, for or on account of or in respect of any order made, proceedings taken or act done whether in the exercise of purported exercise of the powers referred to in clause (2) or in execution of or in compliance with orders made or sentences passed in exercise or purported exercise of such powers.

(5) For the purposes of clauses (1), and (4), all orders made, proceedings taken, acts done or purporting to be made, taken or done by any authority or person shall be deemed to have been made, taken or done in good faith and for the purpose intended to be served thereby.

(6) Any of the president's orders referred to in clause (1) may be amended in the manner provided for amendment of the constitution.

Explanation: In this Article, "president's orders" includes "president and chief martial law administrator's orders" and "chief martial law administrator's orders."

7. Amendment of the First Schedule to the Constitution: In the Constitution, in the First Schedule, in Part I, under the sub-heading "III Federal Acts",

(a) The following new entry shall be added, namely:

"1. The Political Parties Act, 1962 (III of 1962),

And any act by which it is amended or repealed and reenacted," and

(b) For entry I the following shall be substituted, namely: "IA. The land reforms (amendment) Act, 1974, (XXX xof 1974)."

8. Amendment of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution: In the Constitution, in the Fourth Schedule, in the Federal Legislative List:

(a) The sub-heading "Part I" shall be omitted,

(b) After entry 42, the following new entries shall be inserted namely:

42-A. Railways.

42-B. Mineral oil and natural gas, liquids and substances declared by federal law to be dangerously inflammable.

42-C. Development of industries, where development under federal control is declared by federal law to be expedient in the public interest, institutions, establishments, bodies and corporations administered or managed by the Federal Government immediately before the commencing day, including the Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority and the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation, all undertakings, projects and schemes of such institutions, establishments, bodies and corporations. Industries, projects and undertakings owned wholly or partially by the federation or by the corporation set up by the federation.

42-D. Council of Common Interests.

(c) In entries 54, 56, 57, and 59, for the word "part" the word "list" shall be substituted, and

(d) The sub-heading "Part II" and the entries thereunder shall be omitted.

Statement of objects and reasons:

1. This bill seeks to amend Articles 54, 59, 60, 144 and 270-A and the First and Fourth schedules of the Constitution.

2. Article 54: The amendment of the definition of the expression "working days," in this article seeks to treat an adjournment of the national assembly for a period not exceeding ten days as working days.

3. Article 59: The amendment of clause (3) of Article 59 relating to the retirement of the members of the Senate seeks to provide that more or less half the members retire on the expiration of the first three years and rest on the expiration of the next three years. Article 59 of the Constitution as originally enacted also provided for the members of the Senate retiring in two batches.

It also seeks to omit clause (4) of Article 59 which relates to the filling of a casual vacancy in the office of a member of the Senate elected under paragraph (d) of clause (1) of that Article, that is to say, an Aalim [religious scholar], technocrat or other professional. The provision is considered redundant in view of the principle that a vacancy in an elected office is to be filled in by another person being elected to it by the same electoral college.

4. Article 60: In line with the amendment of Article 59, it is proposed to amend Article 60 so as to give to the chairman and

deputy chairman of the Senate a term of three years instead of two.

5. Article 144: Now that the amendments made in the Constitution by the Revival of the Constitution of 1973 Order, 1985, have abolished the distinction between the procedures applicable to the processing through the two Houses of Parliament of different categories of laws, clause (2) of this Article has become redundant and is proposed to be omitted.

6. Article 270-A — The new Article which seeks to substitute Article 270-A of the Constitution makes specific reference to the Referendum Order, 1984, the Revival of the Constitution of 1973 Order, 1985, and two subsequent orders amongst the laws validated by the said Article.

7. First Schedule — Amendment of this Schedule is aimed at exempting the Political Parties Act, 1962, and the law by which it is amended or repealed and reenacted, from the application of Article 8 of the Constitution.

8. Fourth Schedule — The Federal Legislative list in the Fourth Schedule to the constitution is at present divided into two parts. Part I of the list enumerates the matters to which the provisions of Article 70 of the Constitution (which gave an overriding power to the National Assembly) apply while Part II enumerates the matters to which the provisions of Article 71 apply.

Now that P.O. No. 14 of 1985 has abolished the distinction between the procedures applicable to the different matters in the Federal Legislative list, it is proposed to amalgamate the entries in the parts of the list so as to form one consolidated list."

Afghan Request for East Bloc Medical Aid Reported

BK200233 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Reports quoting Western diplomatic sources in the Afghan capital of Kabul say the Soviet-Karmal authorities have begun requesting that East European communist countries accept for treatment some of the hundreds of people wounded in the fierce fighting continuing in Afghanistan. They have also been requested to provide artificial limbs for the wounded. The battle raging in the Paktia area of Afghanistan is said to be the fiercest fighting in the past 6 years of the Afghan war.

BANGLADESH

Foreign Secretary Departs on South Asian Tour

BK190749 Dhaka BSS in English 0640 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Dhaka, Sept 19 (BSS) — Bangladesh Foreign Secretary Faruq Ahmed Chowdhury left here today on a 6-nation tour of South Asian Regional Cooperation (SARC) as an envoy of President H. M. Ershad to invite the heads of government due here in early December for summit.

He will be visiting the different capitals of Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives, and Pakistan. Bangladesh is the host of the conference. The foreign secretary begins his trip from Bhutan before moving on to other capitals during 15-day visit.

Correction to Report on Foreign Minister's Heart Attack

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Foreign Minister Suffers 'Serious' Heart Attack," published in the 19 September South Asia *DAILY REPORT*, page G 1, first paragraph, lines one and two:

Bangladesh Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Iqbal Hussain Chowdhury suffered a serious... (changing "Foreign Minister Faruq Ahmed Chowdhury" to "Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Iqbal Hussain Chowdhury")

SRI LANKA

Athulathmudali, TULF Comment on Cease-Fire

BK191601 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] The Sri Lanka minister for national security, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, has said his government welcomes the promise made by the Tamil groups to maintain the cease-fire. He told newsmen in Colombo today that the Sri Lankan Government has taken note of the assurance given by these groups in New Delhi about a continued cessation of hostilities.

The Tamil United Liberation Front [TULF] has demanded that comprehensive terms and conditions should be worked out to make the cease-fire in Sri Lanka more effective. The Politburo of the TULF said it is necessary because of frequent cease-fire violations by the Sri Lankan forces.

Monitoring Group Proposed

HK200558 Hong Kong AFP in English 0530 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Colombo, Sept 20 (AFP) — The Government is expected to propose the appointment of a racially mixed group of prominent figures to monitor a fresh ceasefire with five Tamil separatist groups, well-informed sources said.

The group, likely to consist of four persons, will comprise members of both the Sinhala and Tamil communities, which are in conflict over Tamil demands for an independent state in the north and east, the sources said.

The Tamils allege discrimination by the Sinhala majority.

Four of the major militant groups now engaged in talks with Indian officials in New Delhi have asked for an international peace-keeping force or international observers to monitor a new ceasefire which the government unilaterally announced this week as an earlier one was to expire.

Colombo has told the Indian Government it will not accept any foreign observers or international presence, the sources said. Diplomatic sources said India was also opposed to the idea of international observers. The idea of a local monitoring team has already been conveyed to the representatives of the four militant groups delegates now in New Delhi under the banner of the Eelam National Liberation Front (ENLF), the sources said.

A response from the ENLF is expected in the next few days on this and on some of the conditions which the Sri Lankan Government wants to impose on the ceasefire.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali yesterday mentioned eight acts which militants would have to eschew if the ceasefire was to be operative. These included the induction of arms and men from outside, the carrying of arms, the exploding land mines and attacks against civilians.

Six Tamil groups participating in Indian-sponsored peace talks with the Colombo Government in Bhutan walked out of the negotiations over a month ago, alleging ceasefire violations and killings of civilians by security forces.

32 Killed, 27 Captured in Attack on Tamil Base

NC191729 Paris AFP in English 1715 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Trincomalee, Sri Lanka, Sept 19 (AFP) — Thirty-two militant Tamil separatists were killed and at least 27 others captured when security forces wound up a major sweep against a militant base north of this port city on Monday, officials siad today.

Senior security officials said that a total of 97 people were arrested during the operation which lasted several days.

They added that the security forces had dislodged Tamil separatists from an area they had controlled for several months. Some 55 of those arrested had been detained for further questioning, they said.

Officers in charge of the troops that raided the militant base at Nilaweli denied reports from Tamil separatist leaders in India that some 100 civilians including women and children were killed during the operation.

Brigadier Nanda de Silva, special operations commander, who led the raid on the separatist base, however, said that one woman had been killed in cross-fire.

Iraq Attacks Korean Tanker Near Khark Island

LD191532 Tehran IRNA in English 1524 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Bushehr, Sept. 19, IRNA — Two Korean sailors were killed when Iraqi fighter planes attacked their tanker in the Persian Gulf Thursday afternoon. Reports reaching here said other crew members of *San Bong* tanker have been rescued. The sailors were killed in a fire that resulted from the attack. The raid came in west of the Khark Island oil terminal.

Naval Forces Seize 2 Iraq-Destined Cargo Ships

LD200903 Tehran IRNA in English 0854 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran Sept. 20, IRNA — Iran's naval forces have reportedly seized two Iraqi-destined cargo ships in the Persian Gulf waters over the past 24 hours. An informed source told IRNA here Friday [20 September] that the Cypriot *Mathildalia* had been seized in the northernmost of the Persian Gulf and led to one of the northern ports for inspection of its cargo.

He said another Japanese ship carrying goods for Iraq via Kuwait had been seized outside the Strait of Hormuz, Friday morning. The 24,000-ton *Togo Maru* which had loaded from Singapore, was moved to one of the country's southern ports for inspection.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has warned that it would seize ships suspected of carrying merchandise for Iraq through the Persian Gulf waters.

Japanese Shipping Company Statement

LD201051 Kuwait KUNA in English 1008 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 20 (KUNA) — The Japanese Yamashta shipping company said Friday [20 September] that the Iranian Navy is feared to have seized one of their ships in the Gulf of Oman early today. The company told local newsmen that the container ship wired them Friday afternoon that the Iranian Navy were inspecting the ship but went off the air shortly afterwards.

The 23,299-ton *Togo Maru* container vessel was 90 kilometers south of the Strait of Hormuz when the Iranian Navy apprehended it, the company said. The vessel signal to the company said the Iranians were boarding the ship, then went off the air, the company said fearing that the Iranian Navy may have seized the vessel.

Further Reportage on West Tehran Explosion

LD191716 Tehran IRNA in English 1643 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 18, IRNA — Thursday's bomb explosion in Tehran's western bus terminal has left one child dead and 35 wounded, said the head of the Tehran Police Colonel Moazami. The dead child was a four year old girl, he said.

According to police reports the 15-pound hand-made time bomb was left near a warehouse in the terminal and exploded at 06:35 (03:00 GMT) [GMT as received] at the time of the morning rush hour. The windows, the roof and parts of the wall of the building were blow out in the explosion. A nearby waiting room was also damaged.

Groups responsible for explosions here never take responsibility but lackey elements of foreign powers and the anti revolution have been previously arrested on charges of bombing. On 12 September two people were slightly injured when a bomb exploded near a bank office in Azadi Street, West Tehran.

Radio Iran Comments

GF191510 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Once again a powerful bomb has exploded in Tehran dragging another group of our compatriots through the blood and the mud. This bomb, which was placed in a sack, exploded near the western terminal bus station in Tehran killing a 3-year-old child. The latest report from our correspondent indicates that some of the wounded died before reaching hospitals. AFP reported that 18 people were wounded. Our reporter says so far 5 persons are known to have been killed in the blast.

This crime occurs at a time in Tehran when the prime minister's research office has officially announced that most people believe the recent wave of bombings in Tehran has been the work of rival groups in the Islamic leadership.

Within the past few weeks, the criminals of the Islamic regime, who kill people just to achieve their own evil goals, have undertaken several bombings in Tehran streets and public places. These bombings have occurred in Vesal-e Shirazi Street in front of Alborz school; in Mowlavi, in the bazaar; and also in Seyyed-e Khandan. Each time the bombs caused some damage. In the Seyyed-e Khandan bombing, several shops and houses were destroyed and in the explosion in the Tehran bazaar, which the regime falsely claimed to be just a fire, more than 50 shops caught fire causing millions of rials worth of damage to the shopkeepers.

The bombings in Tehran coincide with increased activity by the Hezbollah thugs. This shows increasing rifts and differences in the leadership of the Islamic regime.

Meanwhile, the *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* newspaper, which is managed by President Khamene'i, has announced that the regime will put Hezbollah thugs on the streets so that they can teach girls and women a lesson. The newspaper, which is trying to cover up the existing crises in the country by showing concern for Islamic dress codes, has written that experience has shown that only Hezbollahis can enforce Islamic dress codes in the streets and in the cities.

Tehran-Israel Flight of U.S. Aircraft Denied

LD191755 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Following the rumors spread by the imperialist news agencies, particularly the Israeli media, in connection with the

flight of a U.S. aircraft from Iran to Israel, the spokesman for the War Information Headquarters gave an interview in which he announced the following:

The rulers of the regime occupying Palestine, knowing the full extent of the hatred shown by Muslims and revolutionaries of the world toward the Zionists, are attempting to spread fabrications and disinformation against the Islamic Republic of Iran in order to blunt the most important factor in the mobilization of the world Muslims against Israel. In their plotting they enjoy the complete cooperation of the news agencies and press of the imperialists and the reactionary Arab countries.

The spokesman of the War Information Headquarters added: It is obvious to everybody that a Western news agency which has been organized by the Zionists and is acknowledged to be a tool for the implementation of imperialist policies is cooperating with Israeli media in the creation and dissemination of such information.

It is interesting that this time they are relying on a report that a U.S. DC-8 plane had developed a technical problem over Turkey and had been forced to make an emergency landing in Israel. However, Iran has never had any aircraft of this type. If this report had been correct, then one would have had to say that Iran has become an exporter of arms to Israel, rather than an importer of the same. [as heard]

Majlis Debates New Government; Speaker Urges Calm

LD191626 Tehran IRNA in English 1611 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 19, IRNA — Majlis (Parliamentary) discussions on the future cabinet and nomination of the next prime minister continued Thursday. The debate was between deputies calling for a wider elbow-room for President Khamene'i to choose his prime minister and those opposed to a change of cabinet due to its crippling effects on the executive organs.

Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani at one point called for order and asked the deputies to hold back their emotions.

The first speaker, Mohammad Mozedin, from Esfahan said that Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution, supported the present government "with all his might". He said unprincipled changes and weakening of the executive branch of the government would lead to constant tension and would not allow the formation of an organized government. "Is it not better to help (Prime Minister) Mir Hoseyn Musavi, who is approved by the imam, to choose his ministers?" asked he. Addressing deputies critical of government policy on account of an uncontrolled growth of state agencies, Mozedin said fighting bureaucracy is one thing, and weakening the government is another.

The next speaker, Seyyed Mohammad Hassan Alavi Hoseyni, from Gorgan said one could not reasonably overlook the weaknesses of the government which he said were rooted in poor planning. Commenting on a current debate on Majlis falling short of passing adequate bills to deal with domestic issues, Hoseyni said it was the government's responsibility to prepare and present bills to the Majlis. He said deputies should allow the president to exercise his constitutional right in nominating the prime minister with a free hand. He criticised the government and said it had failed to send budgetary regulations to executive organizations although the state budget had been approved six months ago.

Later Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani called on deputies to keep calm during the speeches and to suppress their emotions.

In the question time, the Minister of Industries Gholam Reza Shafe'i, answered a question on the management of Iranshahr textile factory but the session did not find it satisfactory. The inquiry was then forwarded to the questions committee.

Najat-e Iran: BBC on Leadership Changes

GF171806 (Clandestine) Radio Najat-e Iran in Persian 1630 GMT17 Sep 85

[Text] The ruling ayatollahs of Iran, in order to disseminate news about their internal policies [words indistinct] are using the BBC.

According to a Western diplomat residing in Tehran, in order for Iranians inside the country to find out about changes in the leadership of their country, they listen to the BBC. Last night this radio reported that Mir Hoseyn Musavi's resignation from the post of the premier is expected within the next 2 weeks.

The BBC, quoting their own reporters in Tehran, said: 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the regime's foreign minister will replace Musavi, the present prime minister.

According to information placed at the disposal of the BBC by the authorities of the Islamic regime, because each of the cabinet ministers belong to opposing factions, 'Ali Khamene'i and Musavi have not reached an agreement over the formation of a new cabinet and it is almost certain that Velayati will be chosen as the regime's new premier. BBC spoke of the next premier as a moderate element who means well.

Majlis Speaker Hails Recent 'Ghadir' Operation

LD180841 Tehran IRNA in English 0728 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 18, IRNA — Majlis speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said here Tuesday that the recent victorious "Ghadir" operation by Iran's Islamic combatants in the northwestern fronts played "a valuable role" in establishing security in Kurdestan and in strengthening the Islamic movement in that region.

Speaking to a group of university jihad staff as well as members of Tehran University's Islamic associations, the speaker stated that despite the propaganda aimed at portraying Kurdestan as a weak point of the Islamic Republic, "today this region has been turned to a Hezbollah base".

In fact, Rafsanjani said, as a result of the recent operations by the Iranian forces, the Iraqi Kurdestan has been turned to a weak point of the Baghdad regime.

Tehran Views Thatcher's Middle East Tour

GF200754 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 20 Sep 85

[From the "Pause With the Events" program]

[Text] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is now visiting the Middle East. During the first stage of her Middle East tour, she held important talks during the past 2 days with Husni Mubarak, leader of the Egyptian regime, and other officials of the Egyptian Government. Thatcher will also hold similar talks with King Husayn during her visit to Jordan.

The issue of peace in the Middle East, the war that has been imposed by the Iraqi regime, which carries out its aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran, and relations between Britain and the countries that Thatcher is visiting are among the most important issues that concern the British prime minister.

Although the British Government cannot play an important role with regard to the major issues in the region, such as the conflict between the Arabs and the Zionist entity, Thatcher's visit to the Middle East, coming a few days before Husni Mubarak's scheduled visit to Spain and the United States, is an important one, particularly as the British prime minister intends to meet Reagan in the near future.

During the press conference Thatcher held following her talks with Husni Mubarak, she stressed the proposal dealing with the convening of an international conference on peace in the Middle East to be also attended by the USSR. She also recommended that the PLO accept UN Security Council Resolution No 242, which guarantees the continued existence of the Zionist entity. The British prime minister expressed the hope that U.S. envoy Richard Murphy will meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as a preliminary step.

Apart from all these issues, the British prime minister seeks certain goals by her visit to the Middle East. Trade relations between Britain and the countries that Thatcher is visiting, despite favorable factors, have so far not been on a level that satisfies British capitalists. Trade exchange between Egypt and Britain in the past year totaled $564 million, and between Britain and Jordan $254 million. This occurred at a time when the share of other European and U.S. producers was much more than that.

Reports indicate that the British prime minister intends to expand an arms sales agreement with Jordan totaling 370 million pounds [figure as heard]. This shows Britain's increased desire to enter the arms market in the Middle East.

Furthermore, it was announced a short time ago that talks between Saudi Arabia and Britain on the biggest arms deal between them so far, totaling 3 billion pounds, is in its final stages. No doubt arms deals at such a level are bound to rescue the British economy from the crises that it faces, and will limit unemployment in the coming few years.

At any rate, Thatcher's visit to Egypt and Jordan must be evaluated from this angle, otherwise the discussion of the peace issue in the Middle East and also the war imposed on Iran has become some sort of formality during talks among the leaders of various countries. It is not expected that any crisis will be resolved through such meetings.

Tehran Comments on GCC Security Discussions

GF191910 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Sep 85

[From the "Behind the News" program]

[Text] The GCC interior ministers concluded their fourth round of meetings in Riyadh yesterday. Their meetings lasted 2 days. The final statement issued by them emphasized a number of issues, particularly the security of the Persian Gulf and the need to collectively face the challenges menacing it.

Another aspect of the final statement was the adoption of a so-called collective security strategy in place of the security agreement which Kuwait objected to in the past. Without question, anyone concerned about security in the Persian Gulf will feel he should have a say in the alliances being made and meetings held on the future of this vital region, particularly when the issue pertains to the political and economic security of the Persian Gulf.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, which is considered an important side in the equation of the Gulf's security — from the geographical, political, and economic points of view — should have a say in the regional alliances which reflect on the security and stability of the region in general. In this connection, let us go back a little and take a quick look at Iran's stand on the establishment of the GCC and on the coordination which is being made in various fields among the countries of the Persian Gulf. The stand of officials in the Islamic Republic has been that of conditional positiveness since the establishment of the GCC. Iran supports the idea of coordination and joint understanding among the region's countries, provided that this understanding and coordination is utilized to preserve the interests of the region in general and not the interests of the superpowers and narrow-minded personal interests. Iran's support for the GCC also is conditioned by its sincere intentions and desire for a just stand toward all issues and problems of the region.

Preserving the Gulf's security and stability is a vital goal of all countries of the Persian Gulf, not just the GCC countries. However, an important condition for achieving this goal is to adopt a just and correct stand on all factors which undermine security and stability in the Gulf region. This leads us to talk about the blatant aggression by the regime ruling in Iraq against the freedom of shipping in the Persian Gulf. We regret that some GCC countries have not adopted a stand on these grave excesses which corresponds with their declared ambitions to preserve the freedom of shipping and Gulf security. The political stand of some of these countries has been to support the policy of the Iraqi rulers. It is certain that if such stands were to be announced through the GCC, the GCC's role would be that of increasing tension and threats which menace our vital region. Sincere people who are eager for the future and interests of this region would not like or wish to see this happen.

Iraq's Saddam Moves Residence, Fears Attacks

GF190540 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Reports from Iraq indicate that Saddam, the leader of the ruling regime, has moved his residence from the presidential palace to the Al-Taji area on the Tigris, a suburb of Baghdad. The reports added that anti-aircraft batteries have been installed around Saddam's new residence. The leader of the ruling Zionist regime in Iraq grew worried when past attempts by Iraqi pilots to bomb Saddam's palace were discovered.

Guards Commander Denies Split Between IRGC, Army

LD192034 Tehran IRNA in English 2020 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 19, IRNA — The commander of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps Mohsen Rezai'e Thursday denied separation between forces in his command and that of the Army and said it was an enemy propaganda.

On Tuesday Imam Khomeyni the leader of the Islamic Revolution authorized Rezai'e to form new naval, air and land units in the IRGC and the move had led to speculations on a possible disarrayment between the IRGC and the main branch of the Armed Forces.

IRGC was created in 1979 to safeguard the achivements of the Islamic Revolution and has since grown from a para-military force to a regular army.

The imam's [order] serves to further strengthen the military power as well as the social standing of the IRGC.

Rezai'e said co-existence of the Army and the IRGC was in accordance with the constitution. He said military achievements against the Iraqi Army is the product of joint operations between the two forces. The Army and the IRGC have a unity of purpose and feel at ease when acting in a united whole, he said. Rezai'e expressed hope that the government and the Majlis would allocate the IRGC an extra budget for implementing Imam Khomeyni's decree.

Referring to recent Iranian offensives in the war fronts, he stressed that small scale operations had not taken the place of the large offensives. He said small operations, carried out in a number of places at the same time, are an interlude to larger operations "because they serve to exhaust the enemy".

Rezai'e said the IRGC has been successful making hand grenades, mortar and anti-tank weapons and the research unit of the corps was continuing its work.

The commander also said two foreign vessels that were intercepted in the Persian Gulf 15 September were still in Iranian ports. He said the crew of the vessels had confessed to spying for the Iraqi regime.

The two vessels were intercepted near Bandar-e Mah Shahr port and the Arvand River.

Free Voice of Iran on IRGC

GF171730 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Ayatollah Khomeyni has taken another step toward the destruction of the Iranian Armed Forces and has ordered the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC] to form an army comprising ground, air, and naval forces. The new army of the Khomeyni regime will comprise some personnel and equipment of the present Iranian Armed Forces which will be incorporated within the IRGC.

Trained terrorist Mohsen Rezai'e has been asked to implement the plan for the destruction of Iran's Armed Forces and its incorporation into the IRGC. According to the government-run Tehran radio, today Khomeyni gave this mission to Rezai'e, the commander of the IRGC. Khomeyni, in accordance with the Constitution approved by the first Council of Experts, is commander in chief of the Armed Forces and has control over the people and the country. Khomeyni, as leader and Faqih in the theocratic regime, is considered controller and guardian of the Iranian people, and the Iranian Armed Forces are part of the Iranian people.

Khomeyni's decree, addressed to the trained terrorist Mohsen Rezai'e, on the formation of ground, air, and naval forces by the IRGC, is a major step toward the total destruction of the Armed Forces and its incorporation into the IRGC. It is being portrayed as cooperation between the commander of the IRGC and the Armed Forces. In accordance with Khomeyni's decree today, the IRGC will first incorporate various units of the Iranian Armed Forces into the IRGC and then gradually incorporate the rest into the new army.

The Islamic regime, in order to hamper discipline and expansion in the Army, had previously ordered that the recruitment office of the Armed Forces be placed at the disposal of the IRGC so that eligibles would complete their compulsory military service in the IRGC instead of the regular Army.

Rezai'e on Military Capability

GF200555 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Mohsen Rezai'e, commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps [IRGC], told newsmen in Tehran yesterday that the world has not yet acquired the ability to understand the defense system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. A time will come, God willing, he said, when we will open the doors of our military and war academies to the Islamic world and the friends and supporters of the Islamic revolution to teach them our experiences.

Explaining the tactical methods of the Islamic forces in carrying out limited operations, Brother Rezai'e described these operations as very successful.

The IRGC commander extolled the participation of the Iraqi Muslim mujahidin in these operations and said that if all the Iraqi Muslim mujahidin join their compatriots, then doubtlessly

the results of the struggle operations of the Iraqi mujahidin will be astounding.

On the capability of the Islamic forces in the Persian Gulf, Brother Rezai'e said: We easily control the region, in view of the geographical situation of Iran's shores and its islands in the Persian Gulf and the Hormuz Strait. The beginning of the new operations represented by searching suspected ships is proof of the Islamic Republic's control over the Hormuz Strait.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Iraq's Dukan Dam Bombed

LD201043 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] According to a report from the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at 0827 this morning, several fighter planes of the Iranian Air Force bombed electric power installations of the Dukan Dam in Iraq and after inflicting heavy damage on these installations, returned to their bases safely.

Communique No 2,233

LD191905 Tehran IRNA in English 1949 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 19, IRNA — Iran's Muslim forces killed and wounded 20 Iraqi troops and destroyed 12 of their bunkers when they shelled enemy positions in the central front, said the Joint Staff Communique No. 2233 Thursday.

Reporting a summary of combat operations in the past 24 hours, the communique said one Iraqi artillery piece and one vehicle were also destroyed in the shellings. It said the Iranian combatants kept the enemy movements under close surveillance and continued to strengthen their own positions. One Iraqi patrol trying to infiltrate Iranian positions in the vicinity of the Kani-Sheykh area was driven back suffering casualties, it added.

The communique said that in the northern fronts Muslim forces shelled Iraqi artillery and infantry positions and thwarted their efforts for moving towards Iranian positions. It said that in the north sporadic artillery fire erupted between the two sides raging heavier in Kushk and Hoseyniyeh areas.

Iran's Gendarmerie forces killed and wounded a group of Iraqi troops while pounding their positions in the southern fronts.

Iraq's long-range artillery fire caused a fire in the port city of Khoramshahr and caused damages in the neighbouring city of Abadan, on Wednesday.

Blaze at Nowruz Well Extinguished

GF200640 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] According to reports received from the Central News Unit, the fire at Nowruz well No 6 has been extinguished by Iranian specialists and experts. Thus, the last well set ablaze by the aircraft of the Iraqi regime has been brought under control.

According to the same report, well No 6, which was set on fire in March 1982, was brought under control through the unceasing, round-the-clock efforts of the workers of the Continental Shelf Oil Company of the Ministry of Petroleum of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the course of celebrating war week, after fires at wells 3, 5, and 10 of the Nowruz oil fields had already been extinguished.

Foreign contractors had estimated the cost of controlling the fire at the first Nowruz well at $20 million, while controlling the fires at all four wells by the Iranian workers and experts has cost less than 20 million tomans [200 million rials].

KEYHAN Comments on Iran-Syria-Libya Talks

GF191738 London KEYHAN in Persian 6 Sep 85 p 16

[Text] According to news reports, it seems the only achievement of the recent 3-day meeting between the foreign ministers of Iran, Libya, and Syria in Damascus has been the formation of three specialized committees: one technical and military, and the other two political.

This trilateral meeting in Damascus was held at a time when relations between Iran and Syria are cooling off due to the presence of the leaders of the Lebanese Hizballah and the Islamic Amal in Tehran and and the Islamic Republic's interference in Syria's proposed peace plans for Lebanon through these two groups. Furthermore, the delivery of Iran's gift of one million tons of free oil to Syria has been delayed because of the bombing of Khark Island by the Iraqis and this has caused serious fuel shortages for the Syrians.

Relations between Syria and the other conference participant, Libya, also are strained due to Libya's relations with the PLO. Under such circumstances, political analysts are looking with great interest at the results of the trilateral meeting in Damascus.

The three committees set up by the conference participants have different missions. The first committee will attempt to alleviate the problems among the three participants so that by the time of the next conference -- to be held in Tripoli in October -- there will no differences among them. The second committee will try to coordinate the position of the three countries for the next nonaligned foreign ministers' meeting. The third committee, which is technical and military in nature, is made up of technicians and military experts from the three countries. Its task is to create joint military industrial ventures and to search for nuclear energy and possibly nuclear weapons.

Beirut's Syrian-backed *AL-SHARQ* newspaper has expanded on the task of this third committee and, with a good deal of exageration, has announced that the three nations would have access to nuclear weapons very soon for use against Israel.

Of course, there is no doubt that Libya has for the past 10 years tried to gets its hands on nuclear weapons.

Al-Qadhdhafi 10 years ago asked the PRC to give him one nuclear bomb in exchange for $700 million. Naturally, the Chinese leaders told the Libyan leader very diplomatically that nuclear weapons were not for sale. A while later, Libya, by investing in Pakistan's nuclear energy research program, tried to gain nuclear technology and ultimately nuclear weapons. This also proved useless, despite the fact that Pakistan had the potential to create nuclear weapons.

Following the creation of the Islamic Republic in Iran, and because Iran was the only country where nuclear power plants were nearing completion, the Libyan leader expressed his hopes that he could use Iran's experience and technology in nuclear energy.

However, the Islamic regime did not think the reactors were all that necessary and the plan for their completion was completely halted. Since the start of the Persian Gulf war the Iranian reactors — one in Ahvaz and another in Bushehr, which was almost finished — have been bombed several times by Iraqi jets.

Recently, the Islamic regime decided that having the reactors was not such a bad idea after all, so the creation and completion of the reactors once again became urgent. The Iranian Atomic Energy Organization set about trying to woo back the Iranian experts who had fled after the revolution and sent delegations to Europe and the United States. The Iranian atomic research center also started its work again, but it seems highly unlikely that the reactors will be completed until the war is ended.

Syria has a contract with France for a reactor, to be completed by 1990. Therefore, out of the three countries anxious to produce atomic weapons, only Syria can aspire to gain nuclear technology in 5 years' time if, unlike the Iraqi reactor, the one in Syria is not attacked by Israel before its completion. So, with Libya's money and Iran's expertise, the three nations could provide the groundwork to develop nuclear weapons.

Based on these realities, the empty boasts of *AL-SHARQ* about the three nations' gaining access to nuclear weapons in the near future are nothing but false information.